

WEATHER.

Fair Friday, slightly colder east portion; Saturday and Sunday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

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SENATE ADOPTS RULE PLACING POWER IN HANDS OF TWO-THIRDS OF ITS MEMBERSHIP TO LIMIT DEBATE

ORGANIZED FILIBUSTER IS NOW A THING OF THE PAST

Never Again as Long as Amendment Remains in the Senate Rule Book Can a "Little Group of Wilful Men" Prevent a Vote Upon Any Bill if It is the Desire of the Authorized Majority to Have it Otherwise

L'FOLLETTE, GRONNA AND SHERMAN VOTE ALONE

Change is Adopted 76 to 3. With Seven of the Senators Who Helped to Defeat the Armed Neutrality Bill Voting Affirmatively. President Criticised During Debate for His Severe Censure of the Twelve Senators.

Washington, March 8.—After more than one hundred years under rules permitting debate limited only by the physical endurance of senators and the provisions of the constitution, the Senate tonight by a vote of 76 to 3 put power in the hands of two-thirds of its members in the future to limit discussion and to say when a vote shall be taken on a pending measure.

Never while the amendment is in the Senate rule book can a "little group of wilful men," as President Wilson called those he set responsible for the defeat of the armed neutrality bill, prevent a vote upon a bill before the Senate if two-thirds of their colleagues will otherwise. The organized filibuster is recognized in the Senate as dead.

Only Six Hours Debate

Action came unexpectedly after six hours debate on the rule, drafted by a bi-partisan committee. Although both Democrats and Republicans had approved the change in caucus, and Senator Martin, the majority floor leader, had given notice that the Senate would be kept in continuous session until a vote was taken, nearly everyone looked for a much longer discussion.

Senators LaFollette and Gronna, two of those who opposed the armed neutrality bill, and Senator Sherman, who favored it, cast the negative votes. Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Kirby, Lane, Norris, Stone and Vandaman, who were against the armed neutrality bill, voted for the amendment. Colleagues of most of the senators absent announced that if they had been present they would have supported it.

The exact use of the rule will not become apparent until it is enforced, but it probably cannot be successfully used to prevent the spectacular one-man filibuster by which senators have talked bills pending in the closing hours of a legislative session. Such filibusters probably cannot be prevented unless they are foreseen, but an organized affair which must be planned two days or more ahead before a session ends can be disposed of easily.

Provisions. The amendment. In brief the new rule provides that on petition of sixteen senators to close debate on a pending measure the Senate may by a two-thirds vote on the following day but one, may limit debate thereafter to one hour. It includes provisions to prevent dilatory tactics and the introduction after closure is ordered of amendments not germane to the pending bill.

Many senators who favored the change do not look upon it as a closure rule, such as prevails in the House of Representatives, where the rules committee with a majority behind it can set the limits upon speech and the hour for a vote. Others who fear the change declared it was but the entering wedge, and that the days of the Senate as the only legislative body in the world where there can be full and free discussion, are numbered.

President Criticised. The debate today started peacefully, but before it had continued long it branched into discussion of the armed neutrality bill and the President's statement about the twelve men he held responsible for a failure to get a vote upon it. There were some other criticisms of the President and of the newspapers. Senator "bumkins" declared that any man in the Senate or out of it "high or low" who said he attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on the bill, "deserves to be hanged."

He said he would not discuss his position on the armed neutrality bill now but might have something to say about it later. Pointing out that some of the most important appropriation bills, including the navy and army measures, had been presented to the Senate only a short time before March 4, he asked, "were they so long coming to the Senate because it was undesirable that they be discussed here?" The army bill was presented, he said, with a provision never before dared to be presented to an American Congress—with universal conscription or universal military training embodied in it.

"You pile up legislation of that sort," he continued, "and then 48 or 50 hours before the end of the session you bring in a bill that trenches on the constitutional authority of Congress and demand that debate shall be made to conform. With this sort of a rule and an hour hand laid on this body from outside, with a Congress that has reduced itself in a little less than three years to little less than a rubber stamp, do you not think this sort of closure would be pretty effective?"

The senator read extracts from the Congressional Record of previous sessions. (Continued on Page Two)

FOREIGN SECURITIES REGARDED NECESSARY

Reserve Board Endeavors to Correct Misunderstanding

Washington, March 8.—In a statement tonight reiterating that its warning to American banks not to invest too heavily in foreign securities had been misunderstood, the Federal Reserve Board said it regarded the placing of foreign loans as a natural and proper means of settling trade balances and gave notice that the country's gold reserve now "has been materially strengthened and supplies a broad basis for additional credit."

When the warning was issued last November the board explained that it was directed against the tying up indefinitely in foreign treasury bills of capital which should be available to meet domestic demands. Its immediate result was the withdrawal from sale in this country of many million dollars worth of British securities by J. P. Morgan and Company, and no little unfavorable criticism in the allied countries.

400 U. S. MARINES LAND AT SANTIAGO AND TAKE CHARGE

People, Who Feared Rebel Attack, Regain Confidence Following This Action

NO FIGHTING TAKES PLACE

Cane Fields and Sugar Mill at San Luis Burning—Populace is Greatly Alarmed

Santiago, March 8.—Four hundred men from American warships have landed and taken charge in Santiago. The cane fields and the Union Sugar mill at San Luis, ten miles north of Santiago, are burning. The people of San Luis are greatly alarmed and have built barricades in the street, expecting an attack from the rebels. The Americans were landed from the mine layer San Francisco, the cruiser Olympia, the gunboat Petrel and the gunboat Machias.

GOMEZ AND HIS STAFF ARE IMPRISONED AT HAVANA

Havana, March 8.—Ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez, head of the liberal revolutionary movement in Cuba, is a prisoner in the Presidio, while the members of his staff, among them Colonel Quijones, his chief lieutenant in the field, are behind the walls of Fort Cabanas. Reaching Havana in a military train this morning which was under the command of Secretary of the Interior Hevia, the members of the party presented a rather pathetic appearance, as they alighted from the train.

Gomez was dressed in khaki with a white handkerchief about his neck and appeared very tired. Caught between two fires in battle, which resulted in Gomez's downfall, the rebels suffered heavy losses. Their dead and wounded are estimated at upward of 300, while 280 were made prisoners. The rebels being without machine guns, inflicted comparatively insignificant casualties on the loyal forces of Collazo and Consuegra.

President Menocal this afternoon issued a proclamation in which he praises the army and its officers for "energy, valor and intelligence" and declares that while he will be inflexible with those who persist in wounding and killing the country with their criminal attempts, he will have "all possible indulgence for those who in good faith" (Continued on Page Eight)

COUNT ZEPPELIN, THE NOTED INVENTOR, DEAD

Was Builder of First Practical Dirigible Balloon

Death Occurred Yesterday at Charlottenburg, Near Berlin, and Was Due to Inflammation of the Lungs

London, March 8.—Count Zeppelin is dead, according to a dispatch from Berlin received by Reuter's Telegram Company. According to a Berlin telegram transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent Count Zeppelin died this forenoon at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, from inflammation of the lungs.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S DEATH WAS DUE TO PNEUMONIA

Geneva, (via Paris), March 8.—(Follow London.)—Count Zeppelin's death at Charlottenburg was due to pneumonia.

EXHAUSTED HIS FORTUNE IN "CONQUERING THE AIR" Count Ferdinand Zeppelin became famous at the age of 70 as the builder of the world's first practical dirigible balloon. On his 75th birthday he navigated his twentieth airship to celebrate the occasion. But before he had achieved fame he had devoted a half century of his life, exhausted his personal fortune of \$750,000 and sacrificed a brilliant career as a German cavalry leader, in conquering the air.

GOVERNMENT USES INFORMATION IN VON IGEL PAPERS

Endeavors to Show That Zimmermann Ordered Financing of Indian Rebellion Plot

EVIDENCE GIVEN TO JURY

Dr. Chakrabarty, a Hindu, and Ernest Sekunna, a German, Imprisoned in Tombs

New York, March 8.—Evidence designed to show that Dr. Chandre Chakrabarty, a Hindu physician, and Ernest Sekunna, a German chemist, received more than \$60,000 from Wolf von Igel, a member of the staff of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador in the United States, upon the order of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German foreign minister, with which to foment a rebellion in India, was reported tonight to have been presented to a special Federal grand jury here.

The information was contained in papers confiscated in the government's raid on von Igel's offices in Wall Street while seeking evidence in the plot against the Welland Canal. The papers were officially used by the government for the first time today, it was stated, their utilization having heretofore been prevented by the vigorous protests of Count von Bernstorff.

Although the papers had been taken from the jurisdiction of the local Federal grand jury to Washington, Count von Bernstorff failed to take advantage of the attorney general's offer to return any papers identified by him as official documents. As a result the papers are now all at the disposal of the government.

Capt. William B. O'Leary, divisional superintendent of the Department of Justice under whose direction virtually all of the German plot and propaganda arrests in this city have been made, spent more than four hours in the grand jury room today.

The Zimmermann order was obtained by Dr. Chakrabarty in the summer of 1915 when he went to Berlin for the special purpose of interesting the German foreign office in this Indian rebellion, according to the government documents. It is not believed that the Zimmermann memorandum is an authentic letter, but it is understood to have been written in his office at his dictation after Chakrabarty's scheme had been fully considered and approved.

Although Dr. Chakrabarty and Sekunna spent some of the money which they obtained from von Igel in \$3,000 and \$4,000 payments, the authorities are making an investigation into a large sum said to have been invested in Dr. Chakrabarty's name. He has \$15,000 in savings banks, \$15,000 invested in real estate securities and titles, and two houses in uptown Manhattan, the government claims.

Both suspects were taken to the Tombs to spend the night when their bail bonds of \$25,000 each were suddenly cancelled today by their bonding company. An official of the company declared it had acted through patriotic motives.

STONE SAYS HE WILL STILL RETAIN THE CHAIRMANSHIP

Washington, March 8.—In view of reports that Senator Stone, because of his attitude on the armed neutrality issue, might not be retained as chairman of the foreign relations committee, the senator tonight made this statement: "I am not going to resign as chairman of the foreign relations committee and I am going to be retained in that chairmanship in the Senate reorganization."

Democratic leaders on the steering committee which has the personnel of committees under consideration also declared that there was no disposition to make any change in the chairmanship.

OFFICIALS SURPRISED BY THE LANDING OF AMERICANS

Washington, March 8.—Word that men from American warships actually had landed at Santiago surprised Navy Department officials, who only today had referred to the State Department a request for such action from the Cuban government.

The American naval commanders have broad authority to take such steps as may be necessary to protect Americans and other foreigners and their property. As the United States government recognizes only the Menocal government, the trouble at Santiago presents a difficult problem. The task of the American expedition will be to protect foreigners without becoming involved in the general fighting.

PRESIDENT INFORMED BY LANSING AND GREGORY THAT HE HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO ARM STEAMERS

SEES NO FAIRNESS IN WILSON'S POLICY

Berlin Newspaper Says He Would Deny Right of Freedom to the German People

AN ENEMY TO THEIR CAUSE

Editorial on Inaugural Address Says the Entire Union is a Huge Factory Making Munitions for the Allies.

Berlin, March 8 (via Sayville).—Under the heading of "Fair Dealing," the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following editorial: "One phrase in President Wilson's inaugural address strikes us. It relates to fair dealing and assures that, as America desires it for herself, so she is ready to claim for all mankind, fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and protection against organized wrong. That which President Wilson is ready to claim for all humanity, he never considers as the right of Germany."

"President Wilson claims for humanity the freedom to live. Only to the German people does he deny the claim to that right. At the same time, the entire Union was transformed into one huge factory for the manufacture of arms and munitions. Not only were existing plants enlarged but others, which in times of peace produced goods destined for peaceful uses, were transformed in order to produce war material for Germany's enemies. The entire industry of a people who were until recently peaceful and industrious, was transformed into an enormous workshop for death.

"And while the United States government confirms this conception of neutrality, it demands from its responsibility for the lives and safety of every one of its citizens, who, in spite of our urgent warning, invades the war zone at sea."

PRESIDENT WILSON DENOUNCED AS "MOST DISHONORABLE" MAN

Berlin, March 6, (via London).—The Lokal Anzeiger in a lengthy editorial today severely criticizes President Wilson's inaugural address. "On the self-same day that James Monroe 100 years ago assumed the presidency," says the newspaper, "this successor to President Wilson, at the capitol in Washington, tore up the document" (Continued on Page Three.)

BREAD RESERVES ARE ALREADY EXHAUSTED

Prussian People Facing Distressing Food Situation

Food Controller Quoted as Saying in the Diet That a More Severe State of Things Could Hardly Be Imagined

London, March 8.—The Prussian food controller, Dr. George Michaelis, made in the Prussian Diet yesterday what the Koelnische Zeitung calls a serious speech on the food situation, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. Dr. Michaelis declared that the distress was such that a more severe state of things especially in the large industrial centers, could hardly be imagined. He indicated the possibility that all surplus stocks of grain would be exhausted and said that very radical measures were needed to enable the people to hold out until next year.

"We have in the third year of the war," the food controller is quoted as saying, "discovered that among all sections of the people the general feeling evinced is not one of that endurance for which we had hoped. This is human nature, but it is highly deplorable and may have most serious results. "We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stocks. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted."

"So, when potatoes failed and bread reserves were exhausted" (Continued on Page Three.)

U. S. AMBASSADOR GUTHRIE IS DEAD

Announcement of His Sudden Death Yesterday at Tokio Received as a Shock

ENVOY TO JAPAN 3 YEARS

Was One of First Ambassadors Appointed by President Wilson—Affairs of Embassy Taken Over by Post Wheeler.

Washington, March 8.—George W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan since 1913, died suddenly of apoplexy today at Tokio.

Only a brief cablegram, announcing his death but giving no details, had reached the State Department tonight. The affairs of the embassy have been taken over by Post Wheeler, the first secretary, who will act as charge until a new ambassador is named.

Mr. Guthrie, a Pittsburg lawyer, prominent in National Democratic circles for many years, was among the first diplomatic representatives appointed by President Wilson. He sailed for Japan in July, 1913, and has been at his post constantly since that time except for a short visit to the United States in 1915. He has acted for his government in several important diplomatic exchanges with Japan, including the California anti-alien controversy.

News of the ambassador's death caused a shock at the State Department, as there had been no reports indicating failure of his robust health. He was 63 years old. His last visit to Washington was during his leave of absence in 1915 and then he appeared particularly well.

The State Department cabled a message of condolence to Mrs. Guthrie, who is understood to have been with her husband at the time of his death. Provision is made in the department regulations for bringing home the bodies of diplomatic officers who died at their posts, and this power will be exercised in the case of the late ambassador unless Mrs. Guthrie arranges otherwise or decides to accept the expected tender of a Japanese warship.

Mr. Wheeler, now in charge of the embassy, has had a wide diplomatic experience and the department feels that he is fully capable of conducting its business for an indefinite period (Continued on Page Eight)

FIFTEEN VESSELS IN MEDITERRANEAN SUNK

Eight Were Steamers and Seven Sailing Craft, Berlin Reports

Two Transports of 8,000 Tons Each Included in the List—The Loss in Tonnage Aggregates More Than 40,000.

Berlin, March 8 (via Sayville).—Announcement was made by the admiralty today that there have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean eight steamships and seven sailing vessels of more than 40,000 tons.

Among the vessels sunk, says the statement, were the following: "February 19—A heavy laden transport steamer of about 8,000 tons, near Porto D'Anzio.

"February 20—Norwegian steamer Doravore, of 2,500 tons, with parcels from Genoa to London.

"February 22—Four sailing vessels with coal for Italy.

"February 24—British transport steamer of about 8,000 tons, armed with 15 centimetre cannon, and protected by trawlers; Greek steamer Mivolis, 2,913 tons, with cotton seed for London, both sunk south of Crete.

"February 26—Armed British steamer Clan Farquhar, 5,353 tons, with cotton and coal for England.

"February 27—Armed British steamer Brodmore, 4,071 tons, with frozen meat.

They Advise Him That Old Statutes Do Not Apply to the Present Situation

NEXT STEP NOT REVEALED

Mr. Wilson Has Not Stated Whether Mounting of Guns Will Proceed Immediately

MAY AWAIT EXTRA SESSION

Is Taken for Granted Congress Will Convene Before July 1.

Washington, March 8.—Both Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory have advised President Wilson that he has full authority to arm American merchant ships against illegal attacks by German submarines.

It was to these two officers—the government's authorities respectively on international questions and law—that the President referred the contention raised in the Senate that old statutes enacted to authorize merchantmen to resist pirates raised an insuperable bar to the step he desired to take to meet the submarine menace. They have reported that the statutes have no application to the present situation.

President's Plans Unknown

Whether the President will act immediately in accordance with this opinion, or will wait to call a special session of Congress to pass a resolution similar to that killed by a filibuster during the last session was not revealed tonight.

In view of the action of the Senate today in revising its rules to prevent another such filibuster, it was thought in some administration quarters that the President would immediately call an extra session.

One problem involved is the probable difficulty over the organization of the next House because of the almost evenly distributed balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans. A long drawn out fight such as has marked the organization of more than one House probably would delay action on the armed neutrality question—a contingency which the President is determined to avoid.

It is taken for granted in all quarters that before July 1 Mr. Wilson will summon an extra session of Congress. The only question open tonight was whether it will be called immediately, at least a week's notice is considered imperative, and some members want three weeks' notice because they expect the session will last a long time.

QUEVEDO HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR CORNER RANCH RAID

One of Eight Villa Prisoners Brought to Juarez Confesses

Juarez, March 8.—Responsibility for the Corner Ranch raid near Hachita, N. M., was fixed upon Silvestre Quevedo, a Villa commander in Jose Ynez Salazar's regiment by the confession of one of the eight Villa prisoners who was brought here yesterday from Casas Grandes.

When Quevedo reported to Salazar what he had done the Villa prisoner said Salazar threatened to shoot Quevedo, saying "you will have the American army down upon our heads for this act before tomorrow night." He said Salazar immediately ordered his command to depart towards Janos.

PACIFISTS DRIVEN FROM MASS MEETING BY STUDENTS

New York, March 8.—A students' rush upon pacifists featured a "mass meeting" at Columbia University today, at which 500 of the students signed applications to join a Columbia training corps for reserve officers. Two anti-militarist students, who objected to the purpose of the meeting and attempted to preach their doctrines, were set upon and ejected from the hall.